

Republicans Pick Lenroot For Senate

Party Conference in Wisconsin Rejects Ex-Governor McGovern

Three-Cornered Fight To Be Made

Resolution Is Adopted Rebuking La Follette for War Attitude

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4.—Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, of the 11th Wisconsin District, to-night was endorsed as the Republican candidate for United States Senator at the primary election on March 19, by a Republican conference which met here to-day. The vote was Lenroot, 87; former Governor F. E. McGovern, 45, and Governor Philipp, 1.

Both McGovern and Lenroot had filed their signed petitions with the Secretary of State, and it was for the purpose of avoiding a three-cornered contest that to-day's meeting was held.

James Thompson, of La Crosse, known as the La Follette candidate, will seek election at the primaries. The vacancy to be filled was caused by the death of Senator Huston.

The conference adopted resolutions condemning Senator La Follette's attitude in the war and endorsing President Wilson's conduct of the war.

Three to Enter Primaries

The endorsement of Lenroot followed a stormy session, marked by the appearance of Mr. McGovern, who announced that he could not abide by the resolution in which the conference had endorsed him. His decision means that all three candidates—Thompson, Lenroot and McGovern—will go into the Republican primary.

McGovern will be virtually a free lance candidate. He asserted that, as he was the first loyalty candidate to announce his candidacy, it would be unfair for the conference to expect him to abide by its decision if another candidate was endorsed.

A fight resulted over the resolutions. The McGovern people favored resolutions that demanded that a candidate be endorsed for United States Senator who had not publicly advocated any of the following:

First, that American citizens should be limited or restrained in their right to travel on the high seas;

Second, that an American embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions should be maintained;

Third, that if the United States should go to war, war should be limited to redressing our own special grievances without respect to world conditions;

Fourth—that America should make a separate peace as soon as our special grievances were righted.

Minority Report Rejected

The minority report was promptly rejected by the resolutions, was referred to the committee and, as finally adopted by acclamation, read, in part, as follows:

"Resolved, That this conference of loyal Republicans of the State of Wisconsin unreservedly pledges its undivided and whole hearted support in everything looking to the vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of the war to a successful termination, and to the President and government of the United States in their efforts to this end; and be it further

"Resolved, that this conference commends the conduct of Senator R. M. La Follette relative to the conduct of the present war, and that it censures him for his failure to support the government in this supreme crisis of the country.

"Resolved, that we recommend to the Republicans of the state of Wisconsin that that candidate who shall become the choice of this conference shall have the united support of the party at the primary to be held March 19, 1918."

During the course of the convention and previous to the appearance before the gathering of McGovern, a telegram was read from Congressman Lenroot declaring his willingness to abide by the result of the conference.

Wisconsin House Delays Action on Resolution To Censure La Follette

MADISON, Wis., March 4.—Action by the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature on the loyalty resolution censuring Senator La Follette for his attitude in the war again was delayed to-night because of inability to muster the required number of legislators.

Whether the attendance would make possible a vote to-morrow night remained uncertain.

When the call for the House was issued this morning there were forty-two members in their seats. The afternoon session showed fifty-eight and still others arrived on evening trains.

The anti-La Follette wing, however, requires fifty-five votes to overcome opposition, and Assemblyman Evjue, La Follette's floor leader, after scanning the roll call and reports of absentees, asserted that he was doubtful if a vote could be taken to-morrow night.

Illness of Assemblyman Mahon, of Milwaukee, left the so-called loyalists without direct leadership.

It is said that several members who have voted in a manner to delay consideration of the resolution, which already has passed the Senate, will vote for it once it is before the House.

There were no test votes to-day, but Mr. Evjue claimed that twenty-seven of the members were opposed to criticism of Senator La Follette.

On the ground that the Republican party of the state will have opportunity to March 19 by voting on Senator La Follette's candidacy for Senator.

British Claim Air Mastery Dropped 7,653 Bombs at the Front to Teutons' 1,482

LONDON, March 4.—In the month of January, says an official statement issued to-day by the War Office, the Germans dropped 1,482 bombs in the area occupied by British troops in France. In the same period British aviators dropped 7,653 bombs in enemy areas.

The figures given above support the contention of Allied military experts that the control of the air on the West front has gradually passed to the Allies.

Business Men Urge Defining of Reason For Russian Invasion

Any military invasion of Russian territory in the East should be the result of formal agreements between the Allied nations, and should be preceded by wide publicity regarding its purpose, in the opinion of the executive committee of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, as expressed in a resolution adopted yesterday.

The committee predicted that any other policy might produce harmful economic results. A copy of the resolution, which covers this point, as well as the others mentioned, will be submitted to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, as an expression of the attitude of American business interests toward the Russian situation.

The board of directors of the organization is composed of Frederick W. Allen, Charles H. Boynton, William Butterworth, Hayden B. Harris, Charles Hayden, A. Barton Hepburn, Darwin P. Kingsley, George McFadden, Samuel McRoberts, Charles H. Sablin, Charles S. Sargent, Jr., Daniel C. Wang, R. G. Hollinger, S. S. Reading, Bortron, R. G. Hutchins, Jr., M. A. Oudin, Franklin Remington, Captain J. F. Incey and C. Philip Coleman.

Mr. Remington, who is president of the Foundation Company, of 233 Broadway, said of the proposed invasion:

"If Japanese troops do go into Russia, it should be under an international agreement as to what they are going to do when they get there, how long they will stay and what will happen after they leave. Otherwise it is easy to see that the Russians, with the Japanese on one side of them and the Germans on the other, might turn to Germany for help."

John Spargo, publicist and Socialist; J. A. H. Hopkins, treasurer of the National Progressive party; Allen McCurdy, acting secretary of the new National party; Virgil G. Hinshaw, prohibitionist, and many others left yesterday for Chicago to attend the convention of the new National party, which will open in the auditorium of the Sherman Hotel to-morrow. It is expected that David C. Coates, former Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, will preside at the opening of the convention and make the "keynote" speech.

Mrs. Joseph C. Fels, single tax advocate, who for some time has been a resident of this city, is not likely to attend the convention, but her friends say that she is in accord with the idea of amalgamating the radical organizations of the country, which is the object of the gathering in Chicago.

A various radical organizations, since last October, have adopted tentatively a platform framed with the idea of forming a national organization that may be supported by the radicals. These organizations have been in the habit of holding a convention, and after debate it is expected that a platform will be ratified that all the radicals can subscribe to.

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Anne Martin, First Woman Candidate For U. S. Senate, Has Fighting Record

She Upsets Illusions Because She Doesn't Fit the Common Idea of a Mountain Climbing, Militant Suffragist

By Ralph Block

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Persons who have never seen a feminist and have illusions about them would be shocked by Anne Martin. Along in the credulous '90s "a new woman," as the feminists were named in that scarce remembered day, was a person who wore bloomers and a derby hat. A lot of movements have passed under the bridge since then, and the public has developed a great deal in common sense, but there's no denying that some of that old flavor still lingers about feminism.

And so far as its modern reputation is concerned there is much to justify the old mythology. Anne Martin's record is as good as any, and one side of it at least is full flavored of action. She was born near the famous Comstock Lode—picture of a mining camp, Shoot-From-the-Hip Jones, Alkali Smith, barrooms with silver dollars stuck all over the floor, gambling halls, etc., etc. (see any Western movie).

She now lives in Reno, although from no ulterior motive. She climbs mountains for a pastime. She was once the state tennis champion of Nevada. She fought her way inch by inch along with the Pankhurst family in the now famous siege of London. She picketed the White House and was thrown into jail for it, only to be released by Presidential pardon.

Sort of a Woman She Isn't

All this would justify a picture of the proposed new Senator from Nevada as a tall, gaunt, hard, steely-eyed, pioneering woman, with a talking delivery comparable to a steel trap making a ration of ten-penny nails.

The only thing wrong with this description is that it isn't true. To really understand the kind of a woman Anne Martin is without having seen her yourself, it is necessary to have read H. G. Wells, and then fitted her to a mental picture of any one of the Wellesian modern women, from Ann Veronica up.

If you haven't read Wells, you have to go on with this story and piece together as best you can the various other details of Anne Martin's life. She was graduated from the University of Nevada and Leland Stanford Junior, had a flier at art under William A. Chase in New York, studied in England at Cambridge and the University of London, took a look in at Leipzig, and went back to Nevada to take the chair of history in the university, and from there gradually became a part of the Western women's fight for the vote.

With that as a background it is not difficult to understand that she is of medium size, a gentlewoman rather than a propagandist, with thoughtful blue eyes, dark brown hair, a low, clear voice that deliberates as it talks, and a mind that out of a variety of experience has picked a path that is practical in its course, but idealistic in its aim.

The 80,000 people of Nevada cannot easily remain disinterested when Anne Martin begins talking to them of the things she wants done for the state—a change in the present discriminatory freight rates that put the merchants of Nevada under so great a load of disadvantage; an extension of irrigation. This is only a small part of it. But the Senate of the United States will be more interested in what she said to-day at the headquarters of the Woman's party in Washington about the war.

"I do not believe the American people would want to go into a fight unless they went in to win. And I do not believe they will ever want to conclude any kind of peace unless it is with honor to themselves and with the right of self-expression and self-determination insured for those who have suffered by the war. Otherwise there is no guarantee against other wars."

Two of her brothers are with the colors. That may account for her momentary shade of earnestness.

Why should Anne Martin want to throw herself into the dust and heat of politics? Some day that question will be unnecessary, but now it is still a real question. She quoted John Stuart Mill in answering, the passage in which Mill said the world had never been able to find out what women were like, because the exigencies of the world's systems—economic and social—had kept them from ever throwing off mastery long enough to express themselves.

"If by my example I can lead women a little way out of a bondage that is the fault of nobody, lead them to a larger expression and a larger use of their lives, help put the whole world at capacity work instead of only half of it, it will be worth the fight—even if I lose."

The smile that went with it implied that she didn't intend to.

Office in London that his son, Lieutenant General Johnson, commanding the Flying Corps, who was injured in an aeroplane accident, was making satisfactory progress. His injuries consist of a fracture of the skull and a broken leg.

Pacifist Phillips Not Assaulted at Camp

CAMP LEPTON, N. Y., March 4.—Brigadier General Johnson, commanding the cantonment, issued to-day what he said was the last statement that would be forthcoming from the camp concerning Charles Francis Phillips, the pacifist, and his short sojourn here. The general reopened a subject that he ardently desires to have closed once for all, merely to say that Phillips was not telling the truth when he asserted on his return to the city that he had been assaulted while in camp.

"Phillips' allegation that he was struck or mishandled in any way I find to be absolutely untrue," said General Johnson. "The only ground that any such statement could be founded on was the fact that when Phillips was ordered to appear before a major for an investigation of his case he positively refused to obey orders and was forcibly taken into the presence of the major. No unnecessary violence or brutality was used. Phillips later stated to his captives in response to a question, that he had no complaint to make concerning the treatment he was receiving; and he also made this statement to a newspaper correspondent and to the adjutant general, who had charge of the final disposition of his case."

So far Phillips' local board has failed to rectify him for service, as is his right. The provost marshal has already declared that the local board has power to send the pacifist back to camp. It was learned yesterday that no official notice of the young man's rejection had been received by the authorities at Washington and that the War Department would not interfere unless the question was referred to it.

Surrounded by admiring "liberal" friends in his home last night, Phillips announced that if it were possible he would like to go to Russia. "If the government would give me a passport," he said, "I would promise to go to Russia and enter the Red Guard."

Sir Albert Severyn Quits Borden Cabinet

QUEBEC, March 4.—The resignation of Sir Albert Severyn, Minister of Inland Revenue in the Borden Cabinet, was officially announced here to-day.

Sir Albert, being a member of the government, favored conscription. He was elected in the two constituencies in which he was a candidate in the December general election. The counting of the soldier vote, now virtually completed, failed to overcome the majorities against him.

Greenwich Flier Getting Well

GREENWICH, Conn., March 4.—Judge Frederick A. Hubbard received a message to-day from the War



MISS ANNE MARTIN

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Employment Service Is Made Permanent

Secretary Wilson Names Directors for New Organization

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Permanent organization of the United States Employment Service as one of the eight new services in the Labor Department was announced to-day by Secretary Wilson. The number of assistant directors is reduced from two to one and a new division for training the personnel of the service has been added.

The division of investigation is abolished and a policies board established, consisting of Director J. B. Denham, Assistant Director Charles T. Clayton and Assistant Secretary of Labor Post.

W. B. E. Hall, of Pennsylvania, is chief of the Division of Reserves; Hilda M. Hunsicker, of Ohio, is chief of the Woman's Division; T. V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, is chief of the Division of Information, Administration and Clearance; A. L. Barkman, of Missouri, is chief of the Farm Labor Division; Nathan A. Smith, of New York, is secretary of the Policies Board, and Miss A. Viola Smith, of California, becomes assistant chief of the Woman's Division.

3,000 City Boys To Be Enrolled As Farm Workers

High School Lads to Help Make Up Shortage of 20,000 in State

At least three thousand New York high school boys are to be enrolled as farm workers to help produce the 1918 harvest in New York State, it was announced yesterday by the State Food Commission.

The commission met at the office of the Federal Food Board and appointed Henry E. Sayre, of the State Industrial Commission, director of the New York State Boys' Working Reserve, which is to be affiliated with the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Mr. Sayre will be head of a bureau of the State Food Commission, and it will be his duty to select and assemble boys capable and willing to do farm work. His assistants will be Frank Rexford, of the New York Department of Education; Charles B. Barnes, of the employment bureau of the State Food Commission, and Dr. George Edwards, of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

The commission authorized the appropriation of \$30,000 to finance the boy labor movement and \$30,000 more to purchase machinery for use on upstate farms.

After the meeting Mr. Rexford announced that a survey of the number of boys in New York State physically fit for farm service was being made. Boys' club records being \$8,000, of whom 740 have had at least two months' farm experience.

He said arrangements have been made whereby the city boys can do farm work under the supervision of his city teacher.

The war service committees of the various farm associations throughout the state are to supply to the Food Commission a list of the boys, with information concerning the needs of farmers in their particular localities.

So far as is possible, it was announced, the secondary agricultural schools will be used as training stations and recruiting camps for the boys. The preliminary training here will occupy only a few days, after which the boys will be placed in the homes of selected farmers as "month hands."

In some cases boys will be kept in a central camp for the summer, going out from the camp each day to work on farms and spending each night in camp.

An experienced director, it is announced, will take charge of each large group of boys, and will assign the boys, visit each at least once a week and act as an adjuster.

The State Education Department has ruled that boys may choose their own employers, subject to certain conditions.

Charles L. Wieting, a member of the Food Commission, said last night that the commission hoped this summer's experience would induce some of the boys to become farmers. The number of farm workers in New York State, he said, is 20,000 this year, or 8,000 more than last year.

He added that the commission hopes to get free transportation for the boys to the farms from Mr. McAdoo.

Federal Food Board's Daily Price List

Retail grocery associations have agreed not to charge more than the prices below on a cash-and-carry basis. The prices are subject to change by the Federal Food Board, and persons compelled to pay higher prices are asked to report to the Federal Food Board, 1200 Broadway, New York, N. Y., telephone Circle 300.

Article, Kind, Quantity, Price per Unit

Beans—Lima, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Kidney, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Medium, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Small, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Split, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Whole, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Yellow, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—White, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Black, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Green, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Red, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
Beans—Brown, 10-lb. bag, 15¢-16¢
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